

the ongoing Greek struggle for independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote that “[n]o people sympathise more feelingly than ours with the sufferings of your countrymen, none offer more sincere and ardent prayers to heaven for their success”;

Whereas, on January 19, 1824, in a speech in support of his resolution to send an American envoy to Greece amid its struggle for independence, then-Congressman Daniel Webster recognized “the struggle of an interesting and gallant people...contending against fearful odds, for being, and for the common privilege of human nature”;

Whereas individual American Philhellenes, including future abolitionist Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, future abolitionist Jonathan Peckham Miller, and George Jarvis, traveled to Greece to fight alongside and provide aid to the Greek people in their struggle for independence;

Whereas the people of the United States generously sent humanitarian assistance to the people of Greece during their struggle for independence, often through philhellene committees;

Whereas Greece heroically resisted Axis forces at a crucial moment in World War II, forcing Adolf Hitler to change his timeline and delaying the attack on Russia;

Whereas Winston Churchill said that “if there had not been the virtue and courage of the Greeks, we do not know which the outcome of World War II would have been” and “no longer will we say that Greeks fight like heroes, but that heroes fight like Greeks”;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Greeks were killed during World War II;

Whereas Greece consistently allied with the United States in major international conflicts throughout its history as a modern state;

Whereas the United States has demonstrated its support for the trilateral partnership of Greece, Israel, and Cyprus by enacting into law the Eastern Mediterranean Security and Energy Partnership Act of 2019 (title II of division J of Public Law 116-94) and through joint engagement with Greece, Israel, and Cyprus in the “3+1” format;

Whereas this support was bolstered in the United States-Greece Defense and Interparliamentary Partnership Act of 2021 (sub-title B of title XIII of Public Law 117-81), establishing a 3+1 Interparliamentary Group to discuss the expansion of co-operation in other areas of common concern;

Whereas the United States and Greece’s commitment to security cooperation led to the conclusion of a Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement, which was updated in 2021, in order to enhance defense ties between the two countries and promote stability in the broader region;

Whereas the ongoing United States-Greece Strategic Dialogue reflects Greece’s importance to the United States as a geostrategic partner, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean and Balkans, and as an important NATO ally;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken traveled to Greece in February 2023, for the fourth United States-Greece Strategic Dialogue and along with the Prime Minister of Greece, Kyriakos Mitsotakis and Foreign Minister Nikos Dendias reaffirmed the importance of the United States-Greece relationship and pledged to continue and increase cooperation based on shared values and interests;

Whereas Greece and the United States have joined their democratic allies in standing in support of Ukraine following Russia’s unprovoked invasion and in December 2022, Foreign Minister of Greece Nikos Dendias said Greece’s “support towards the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Ukraine is principled and unwavering”;

Whereas the Government and people of Greece actively participate in peacekeeping and peace-building operations conducted by international organizations, including the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Union, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;

Whereas Greece remains an integral part of the European Union;

Whereas the Greek-American community has greatly contributed to American society and has helped forge the strong ties between the United States and Greece;

Whereas the Governments and people of Greece and the United States are at the forefront of efforts to advance freedom, democracy, peace, stability, and human rights;

Whereas those efforts and similar ideals have forged a close bond between the peoples of Greece and the United States; and

Whereas it is proper and desirable for the United States to celebrate March 25, 2023, Greek Independence Day, with the people of Greece and to reaffirm the democratic principles from which those two great countries were founded: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) extends sincere congratulations and best wishes to the people of Greece as they celebrate the 202nd anniversary of the independence of Greece;

(2) expresses support for the principles of democratic governance to which the people of Greece are committed;

(3) commends the Greek-American community for its contributions to the United States and its role as a bridge between the two countries;

(4) notes the important role that Greece has played in the wider European region and in the community of nations since gaining its independence 202 years ago; and

(5) commends Greece’s support for the people of Ukraine in their fight for freedom against Russian aggression.

SENATE RESOLUTION 120—DESIGNATING MARCH 23, 2023, AS “NATIONAL WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE DAY”

Ms. ERNST (for herself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. KING, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. WICKER, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BRITT, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 120

Whereas the United States proudly recognizes agriculture as one of the most impactful industries of the United States, and acknowledges the countless women who

help agriculture prosper both in the United States and abroad;

Whereas there are more than 1,200,000 female agricultural producers in the United States, making up more than 1/5 of the agricultural producers in the United States;

Whereas, in 2017, farms operated by women in the United States sold \$148,000,000,000 in agricultural products, accounting for 38 percent of the total agriculture sales in the United States for that year;

Whereas, in addition to leading farming operations, women working in agriculture make a difference across the United States in various commodity and industry fields, including research and development, manufacturing, sales and distribution, agricultural education, and agribusiness and advocacy, which extend benefits to individuals across the globe through the international trade of the United States;

Whereas the United States recognizes that women are vital in fostering the next generation of the agricultural workforce by promoting science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (commonly known as “STEM”) and agricultural education and entrepreneurial and community initiatives by serving as mentors for the 4-H Program, the National FFA Organization, the Cooperative Extension System, and numerous postsecondary agricultural science educator programs;

Whereas March is National Women’s History Month; and

Whereas female professionals, instructors, and leaders in the agricultural field should be celebrated for their efforts during National Ag Week, which takes place between March 20 and March 24, 2023: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 23, 2023, as “National Women in Agriculture Day”;

(2) recognizes the important role of women in agriculture as producers, educators, leaders, mentors, and more; and

(3) encourages all citizens to—

(A) recognize women working in agriculture; and

(B) praise the significant positive impact those women have on the food resources and the agricultural workforce of the United States by encouraging and empowering women to—

(i) enter the agricultural field, which is a high-demand field of work;

(ii) cultivate opportunities to lead; and

(iii) feed a hungry world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 121—DESIGNATING APRIL 5, 2023, AS “GOLD STAR WIVES DAY”

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. BUDD, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 121

Whereas the Senate honors the sacrifices made by the spouses and families of the fallen members of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. represents the spouses and families of the members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States who have died on active duty or as a result of a service-connected disability;

Whereas the primary mission of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. is to provide services, support, and friendship to the spouses of the fallen members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas, in 1945, Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. was organized with the help of Eleanor Roosevelt to assist the families left behind by the fallen members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas the first meeting of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. was held on April 5, 1945;

Whereas April 5, 2023, marks the 78th anniversary of the first meeting of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc.;

Whereas the members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States bear the burden of protecting the freedom of the people of the United States; and

Whereas the sacrifices of the families of the fallen members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States should never be forgotten: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 5, 2023, as “Gold Star Wives Day”;

(2) honors and recognizes—

(A) the contributions of the members of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc.; and

(B) the dedication of the members of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. to the members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Gold Star Wives Day to promote awareness of—

(A) the contributions and dedication of the members of Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. to the members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(B) the important role that Gold Star Wives of America, Inc. plays in the lives of the spouses and families of the fallen members and veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 122—COMMEMORATING THE 360TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. BUDD (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 122

Whereas the North Carolina National Guard traces its roots to the Carolina Charter and the establishment of the Province of Carolina on March 24, 1663;

Whereas during the Revolutionary War, much of the organized militia of North Carolina became part of the North Carolina Line, fighting as far north as New York and as far south as Florida, including the Battle of Fort Moultrie, the Battle of Germantown, Valley Forge, and the Battle of Monmouth;

Whereas the unorganized militia fought in all of the battles in North Carolina, from the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge to the Battle of Guilford Courthouse;

Whereas, during the War of 1812, the militia of North Carolina provided coastal defense and a regiment of infantry during the Mexican War;

Whereas, in 1918, the 30th Division, consisting of units from the North Carolina National Guard and soldiers from South Carolina and Tennessee, fighting alongside other units from the United States and Australia, broke Germany's Hindenburg Line, a decisive victory that helped bring World War I to an end;

Whereas the soldiers of the 30th Division received more Medals of Honor than any other division during World War I and more than half of the decorations given by the British to United States troops;

Whereas, in 1940, the 30th Division was one of the first 4 National Guard divisions called

into Federal service, a year before the United States entered World War II;

Whereas the 30th Division, now made up of 2 North Carolina Regiments (the 119th and 120th Infantry) and 1 Tennessee Regiment (the 117th Infantry), formed the nucleus of many new units that entered World War II ahead of their “mother division”;

Whereas, in 1948, the North Carolina Air National Guard was organized with an air defense mission;

Whereas the North Carolina Air National Guard was activated at the outbreak of the Korean War and a significant number of its personnel were assigned to Korea as individual replacements;

Whereas the North Carolina Army National Guard also saw several of its units activated for the Korean War, with engineer units deploying to Korea and members of anti-aircraft units deploying as individual replacements;

Whereas, in 1960, the mission of the North Carolina Air National Guard was changed from air defense to aeromedical transport;

Whereas, in 1966, the 145th Military Airlift Group of the North Carolina Air National Guard participated in aeromedical evacuation from war-torn Vietnam and was the first Air National Guard unit to fly into a conflict area in peacetime;

Whereas the North Carolina National Guard underwent multiple reorganizations after World War II, including the loss of the 30th Division, but the lineage of the 30th Division is perpetuated by the 30th Armored Brigade Combat Team;

Whereas, in the Gulf War, the North Carolina National Guard mobilized 4 battalions and 15 separate companies and detachments for service;

Whereas, since the tragedies of 9/11, North Carolina has deployed over 24,000 National Guard soldiers and airmen across the globe;

Whereas the National Guard is the oldest component of the United States military establishment and has a long and proud history stretching back 360 years;

Whereas, in war or peace, the North Carolina National Guard has been there, and will continue to be there, whenever or wherever needed by their country, their State, or their neighbor, as an “Always Ready – Ready Team”;

Whereas the North Carolina National Guard is currently composed of the 30th Armored Brigade Combat Team, 449th Combat Aviation Brigade, 130th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade, 113th Sustainment Brigade, 60th Troop Command, 139th Regiment, and 145th Airlift Wing;

Whereas, throughout its history, the North Carolina National Guard has protected and assisted their fellow North Carolinians during hurricanes, floods, winter storms, wildfires, and threats of violence;

Whereas North Carolina guardsmen have also assisted their fellow citizens following major disasters in other States, such as South Carolina, Louisiana, and South Dakota, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

Whereas March 24, 2023, marks the 360th anniversary of the North Carolina National Guard: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates March 24, 2023, as the 360th anniversary of the North Carolina National Guard; and

(2) commemorates and honors the continued service of the members of the North Carolina National Guard.

SENATE RESOLUTION 123—RECOGNIZING THE WEEK OF MARCH 19 THROUGH MARCH 25, 2023, AS “NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK” AND ENCOURAGING COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE DANGERS OF POISONING AND PROMOTE POISON PREVENTION

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 123

Whereas the designation of National Poison Prevention Week was first authorized by Congress and President Kennedy in 1961, in Public Law 87-319 (75 Stat. 681);

Whereas National Poison Prevention Week occurs during the third full week of March each year;

Whereas, in 2021 to 2022, poison centers managed more than 5,000,000 human exposure cases and information requests, including—

(1) opioid and fentanyl misuse;

(2) suicide attempts, including those among adolescents and teenagers; and

(3) accidental edible cannabis ingestion;

Whereas poison centers are on the front lines assisting throughout the United States with emergency disasters in our communities, including the East Palestine, Ohio, train derailment where Ohio poison centers are working around the clock with Federal, State, and local officials, as well as other poison centers including, the Pittsburgh Poison Center, to ensure that impacted communities have the resources they need to have their questions answered, and to provide guidance to local healthcare providers on how to assist people experiencing symptoms;

Whereas poison control centers responded during the COVID-19 pandemic to COVID-19 related surges by conducting poison safety and poisoning prevention outreach in a virtual format, and handled increases in cases relating to hand sanitizer and household cleaning products;

Whereas America's Poison Centers works with the 55 poison control centers in the United States to track—

(1) more than 1,000 commonly used household and workplace products that can cause poisoning; and

(2) poisonings and the sources of those poisonings;

Whereas the National Poison Data System database contains over 447,000 products, ranging from viral and bacterial agents to commercial chemical and drug products;

Whereas local poison control centers save the people of the United States \$1,800,000,000 in medical costs annually;

Whereas America's Poison Centers and poison control centers partner with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, and State, local, Tribal, and territorial health departments to monitor occurrences of environmental, biological, and emerging threats in communities across the United States, including food poisoning, botulism, and vaping-associated lung injury;

Whereas, according to the Consumer Product Safety Commission, in 2020, an estimated 61,500 children younger than 5 years of age were treated in emergency rooms due to unintended poisonings;

Whereas, in 2021, children younger than 6 years of age constituted 41 percent of all poison exposures;